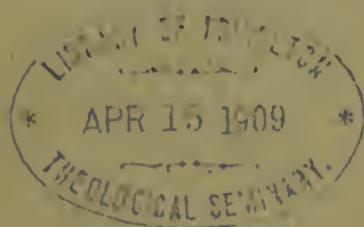


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Sesquicentennial Celebration.

October, 1896.

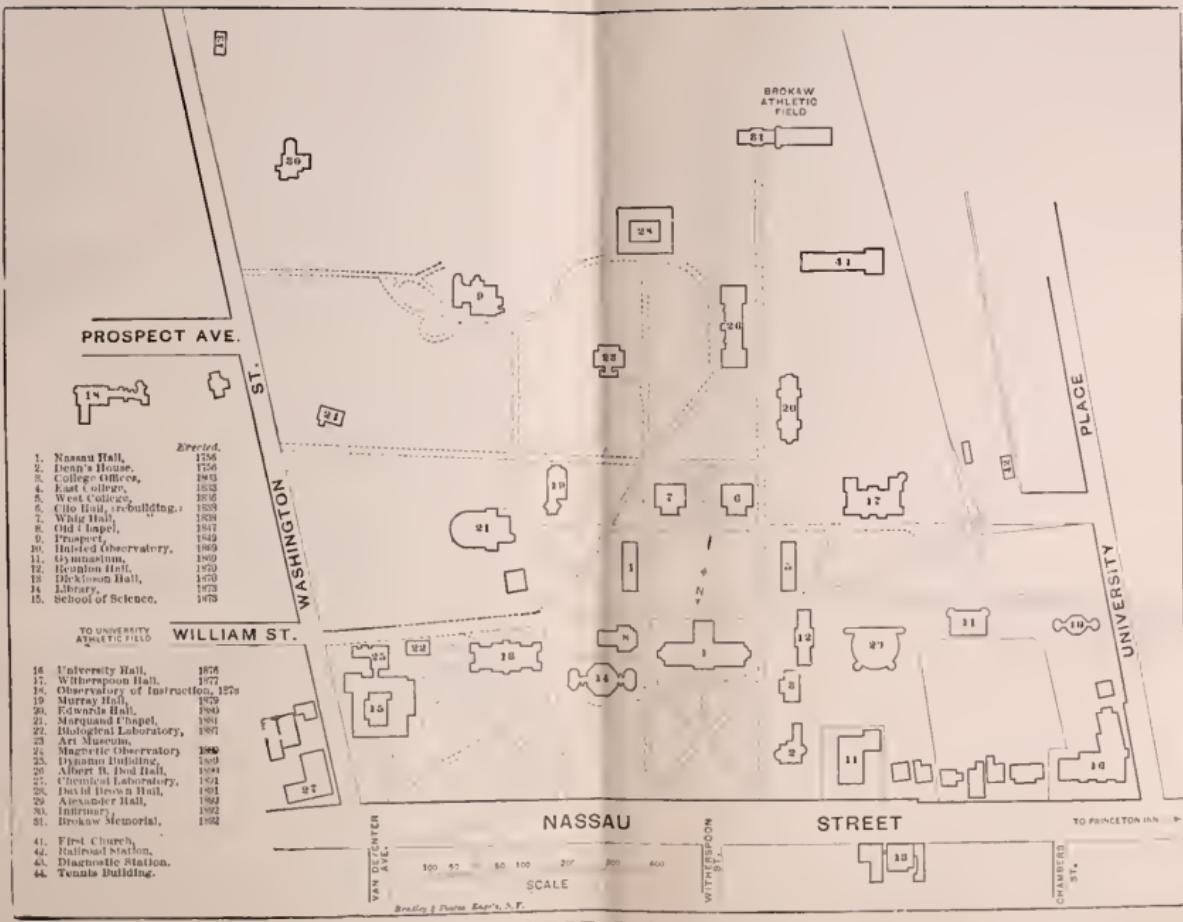


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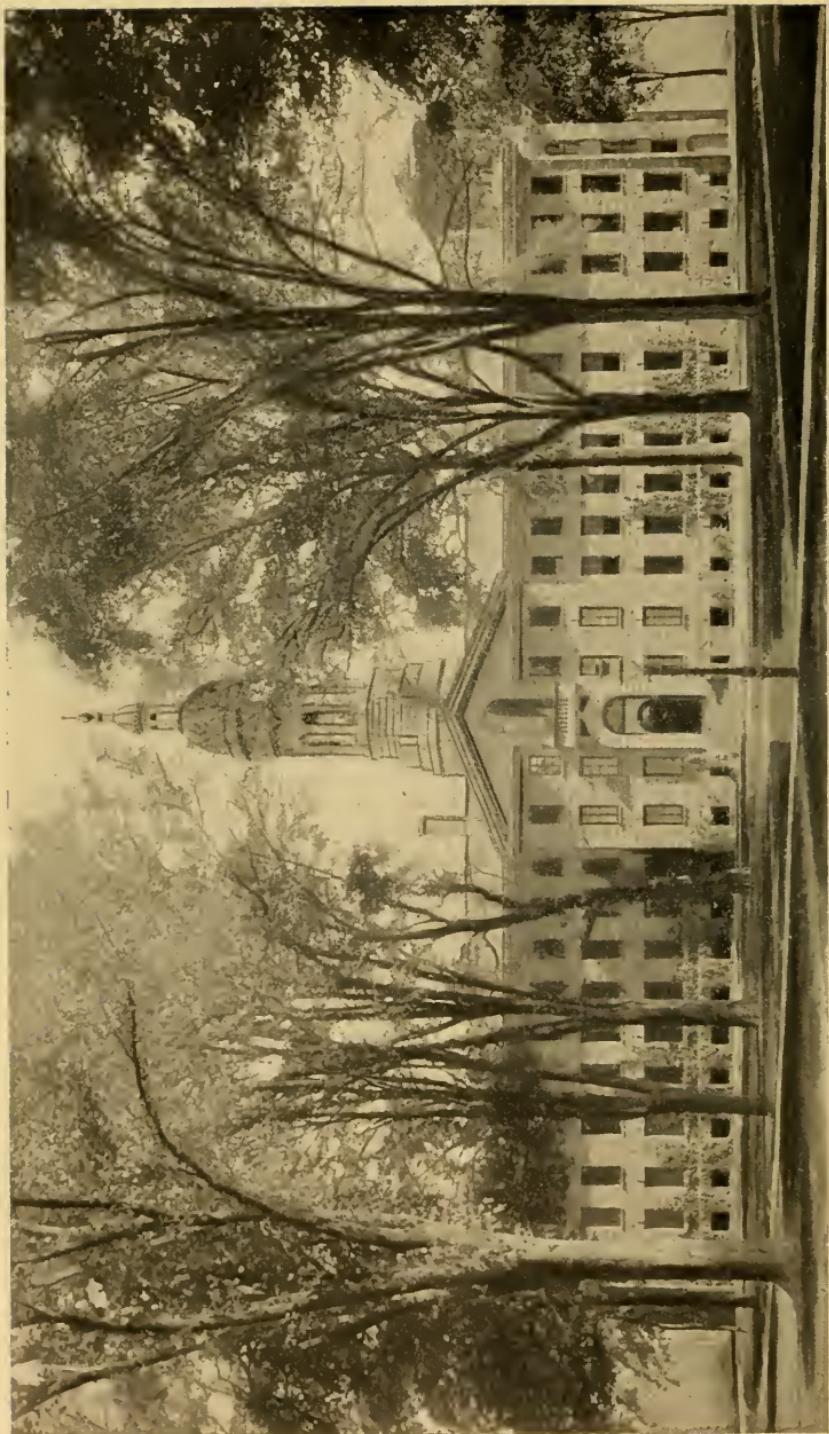






## COLLEGE CAMPUS





NASSAU HALL.



# A HANDBOOK OF PRINCETON

PUBLISHED BY THE

Sesquicentennial Celebration  
Committee

1896

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# A Handbook of Princeton.

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## THE VILLAGE.

**Settlement.**—Princeton was first settled by five Quaker families who came here from Piscataway, Middlesex County, New Jersey, in 1696. They bought the land from William Penn, and settled first near Stony Brook, spreading northwards from there. The settlement was first called Stony Brook, and this name still applies to the little village near the old mill, a mile and a half from Princeton on the Lawrence road. The name Princeton was first applied to that part of the settlement on the higher land, in 1724.

Before the Revolution, the patriotism and ability of Princeton men made the village prominent and influential in the colony. The first provincial congress assembled at Princeton's request, and the first legislature under the Constitution adopted by the Congress met at Princeton. Princeton members took leading parts in both assemblies.

During the Revolution, the location, as well as the patriotism and influence of Princeton, made the British forces particularly anxious to hold it. But Washington's wonderful strategy forced them out, and when the American Congress was under duress in Philadelphia in 1783, that body moved to Princeton. During this year, the closing year of the war, Princeton was the national capital. The soil and citizens of New Jersey bore the brunt of the war, and of the towns of New Jersey, Princeton suffered most, and received the most honor.

Since the Revolution, the village of Princeton, as such, has not been conspicuous, but in its institutions, its influence has continued to be felt throughout our country.

## THE FOUNDING OF THE COLLEGE.

Like all American colleges and universities founded before the Revolution, and the great majority of them since that time, Princeton College was founded by men of Christian faith in order to promote a culture of unmistakably Christian character. Therefore, while at no time and in no sense an ecclesiastical college, Princeton is and has been committed to Christian ideals. To these she has endeavored to be faithful in the past and is unequivocally pledged for the future.

The beginnings of the movement, which culminated in the founding of the College, date from the early years of the eighteenth century. At that time the population of the middle colonies, that is to say, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, was already considerable and was receiving constant accessions by immigration from the old world. The various elements which composed the population were marked by strong religious convictions. The Scotch and Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, Quakers, members of the Church of England, Dutch Calvinists, French Huguenots, and a sprinkling of New England Puritans made up practically the whole population. And all of these elements were directly or indirectly interested in the establishing of Princeton.

Scarcely had the earliest settlers cleared the wilderness of Eastern Pennsylvania and the "Jerseys," and dotted the clearings with their log cabins and churches, when they began to think of establishing schools. Scarcely any of these early schools have been perpetuated to the present time, and the memory of most of them survives only in some old church record or local tradition. But one of them had no small fame. It was the so called "Log College," which, though not a lineal ancestor, was yet the significant precursor of Princeton. This institution was opened in the year 1726 by Rev. William Tennent.

Mr. Tennent had been a resident, and was probably a native of the north of Ireland, where he was ordained a clergyman of the established church. Some time after his immigration to this country, he became a minister of the Presbyterian church. He was a man of liberal education, and reputed to have especial proficiency and eloquence in the use of Latin. He was educated probably at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1726 he was settled as pastor of the

little Presbyterian church of Neshaminy, on the Neshaminy River, a small and beautiful stream flowing into the Delaware some twenty miles above Philadelphia. In the very year of his coming to Neshaminy, where he was to spend the rest of his life, he built with his own hands, probably with the help of his sons, a small house of logs hewn from the forest which fringed the stream. This house was soon called in contempt the "Log College." The Rev. George Whitfield, the English evangelist, who visited Tennent in 1739, writes of this school: "It is a log house about twenty foot long and near as many broad; and to me it seemed to resemble the school of the old prophets, for their habitations were mean; and that they sought not great things for themselves is plain from those passages of Scripture, wherein we are told that each of them took him a beam to build them a house. . . . All that we can say of most of our universities is they are glorious without."

The Log College existed for twenty years. From the declining health of Mr. Tennent and other causes its future usefulness was threatened, and with the granting of the first charter to the College of New Jersey in 1746, the Log College may be said to have passed out of existence. The friends and patrons of the latter now became the principal supporters and trustees of the former. Thus it may, with truth, be said that the Log College was the germ from which proceeded the flourishing College of New Jersey.

The immediate occasion of the founding of the College of New Jersey was the great schism in the Presbyterian Church in America, which took place in 1741. As the questions of an unconverted ministry and disagreement with reference to candidates were a chief cause of the schism, it was natural that each body should make vigorous efforts for the education and introduction of unexceptionable men into the sacred office. Two motives actuated them in this course, the desire to extend the knowledge of the gospel, and the less praiseworthy one of party, which induced each to vie with the other in efforts to establish and strengthen itself.

It is highly probable that the treatment David Brainerd received at the hands of the officers of Yale College stimulated his friends, among whom were the Rev. Jonathan Dickinson and the Rev. Aaron Burr, who were strongly attached to him, to erect a college of their own; indeed, it is related that Mr. Burr said: "If

it had not been for the treatment Mr. Brainerd received at Yale, New Jersey College would never have been erected."

Influenced by such considerations, and incited by such motives, the friends of the new college, after much difficulty and opposition, obtained a charter from President Hamilton, which, if recorded, cannot now be found. All that remains in regard to it is the following:

"MEM. OF A CHARTER FOR A COLLEDGE.

A charter to incorporate sundry persons to found a colledge, passed the great seal of this Province of New Jersey, attested by John Hamilton Esq., President of his Majesty's Council, and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Jersey, the 22d October, 1746."

From an advertisement in the *Weekly Post-Boy* of New York, for Feb. 10, 1747, we learn that by this charter "equal liberties and privileges are secured to every denomination of Christians, any different religious sentiments notwithstanding." The names of the incorporators are also given in this advertisement.

The second charter, which in its amended form is still the fundamental law of Princeton, was granted Sept. 14th, 1748, by Governor Belcher of the Province of New Jersey. After the achievement of American independence, this charter was confirmed and renewed by the Legislature of New Jersey. It is expressly provided that "those of every religious denomination may have free and equal liberty and advantage of education in said college, any different sentiments in religion notwithstanding." From that time to this, the College, while positively Christian in its culture, has likewise been unsectarian and tolerant.

The College was opened in May, 1747, at Elizabeth town, now Elizabeth, under President Dickinson. He died Aug. 7th, 1747, and the College was removed to Newark, and entrusted to the care of the Rev. Aaron Burr, who had been teaching a classical school there. At this time the students found lodgings in private families, and the public exercises of the College were held in the court-house. It seemed however to be conceded from the first, that the College should be located in the central part of New Jersey, and New Brunswick and Princeton were the places which attracted the attention of the trustees and friends of the institution. Governor

Belcher kept his eye on Princeton as the proper place, even before he had granted the new charter. However at a meeting of the trustees, May 15th, 1751, it was resolved,

"That New Brunswick be the place for the building of the college provided the inhabitants of the place agree with the trustees upon the following terms, viz: that they secure to the college a thousand pounds, prop. money, ten acres of land, contiguous to the College, and two hundred acres of woodland, the farthest part of it to be not more than three miles from the town."

At the same meeting, after the above resolution was adopted, an offer was presented, on behalf of Princeton, accepting these terms. Negotiations were entered into, and, New Brunswick failing to respond, on Jan. 24th, 1753, the trustees voted to fix the College at what they called "the promised land at Princeton." The corner stone of Nassau Hall was laid in September, 1754. The building was completed in the autumn of 1756, and then the College was removed from Newark to Princeton.

Items of interest in the subsequent history of the College will be noticed in the following descriptions of the campus and buildings.

For more minute details with regard to the history of the village, reference should be made to Hageman's *History of Princeton*, and with reference to the college, to President Maclean's *History of the College of New Jersey*,

The presidents of the College have been as follows :

Jonathan Dickinson,	1747
Aaron Burr,	1748—1757
Jonathan Edwards,	1758
Samuel Davies,	1759—1761
Samuel Finley,	1761—1766
John Witherspoon,	1768—1794
Samuel Stanhope Smith,	1795—1812
Ashbel Green,	1812—1822
James Carnahan,	1823—1854
John Maclean,	1854—1868
James McCosh,	1868—1888
Francis Landey Patton,	1888—

The administration of the first five presidents, Dickinson, Burr, Edwards, Davies and Finley, accordingly belongs to the colonial

period. The sixth president, Witherspoon ends the colonial period, and carries Princeton through the trying times of the Revolution, and the founding of our national life. The next four presidents, Smith, Green, Carnahan and Maclean, carry the history of the College down through what may be called the first great period of our national history, that is to the close of the civil war. The period since the civil war, or contemporary Princeton, is represented by the administrations of Presidents McCosh and Patton. Princeton is thus identified with the three periods of American history—the colonial, the revolutionary and the national.

### THE CAMPUS.

The College grounds stretch to the southward from Nassau Street between University Place and the railroad on one side, and Washington Street on the other, covering an area of about 250 acres. The College is also spreading east of Washington Street in the Chemical Laboratory, athletic grounds, club houses, etc.

*The buildings* are not erected in closed quadrangles, but spaced separately in a park. While architectural symmetry is not the rule, there are several buildings of marked dignity. The building periods of Princeton are practically only two, the colonial period and the contemporary period represented by Presidents McCosh and Patton. To the former we owe the quiet dignity of Nassau Hall, to the latter, almost a city of buildings which collectively are most impressive and in some cases individually beautiful.

*The Front Campus*, strictly speaking, is the square of lawn immediately in front of Nassau Hall. To the alumnus, this is the favorite spot in Princeton, with its historic elms, almost as old as Nassau Hall itself, and its grass, which keeps its greenness in spite of the fact that the undergraduate lies upon it every pleasant evening in May and June, and walks over it every day in the year.

Entering the front Campus by the west gate, on the right is the *Dean's House*. It was erected in the same year as Nassau Hall, and served as the Presidents' residence well into Dr. McCosh's administration. In front of it are two old sycamores, planted in 1765 by order of the trustees, and commemorating, according to college tradition, the colonial resistance to the Stamp Act.

Between the Dean's House and Nassau Hall stands the *College Offices* the survivor of twin buildings erected as lecture and recitation halls in 1803. It is divided into the faculty room, the treasurer's office, the registrar's office, and serves for the general administrative purposes of the college.

Beyond the College Offices again is *Reunion Hall*, a dormitory erected in 1870.

This brings us to what is called the *Back Campus*, a quadrangle enclosed between Nassau Hall, East and West Colleges, (erected in 1833 and 1836 respectively), and the two marble "Halls." The Campus now stretches so much farther back (the distance to the Brokaw Athletic Field being more than twice as great as that to Nassau Street), that the name Back Campus is becoming obsolete. In the center of this quadrangle stands the "Big Cannon," the hub of the college world. It is around the Big Cannon that the Class Day exercises of graduation week take place. A wooden amphitheatre is erected for the accommodation of the audience. The "Little Cannon" stands between the two "Halls."

To the south and west of the two "Halls" is the line of four *dormitories*, progressing '*en echelon*' from northwest to southeast. These are, in order of position as well as in order of erection, Witherspoon, Edwards, Dod and Brown. There is one other dormitory to be mentioned; University Hall, on the corner of Nassau Street and University Place. All these, except University Hall, are divided into two or more entries, designated according to their relative position, such as North East (N. E.), South Middle Reunion (S. M. R.), West Witherspoon (W. W.)

Immediately north of Nassau Hall is the *Library*, and to the east of the Library is *Dickinson Hall*, built in 1870. The College has outgrown Dickinson Hall of recent years, and class exercises now not only fill every room in this building, but overflow into the School of Science, the Chemical Laboratory, and Nassau Hall.

To the south of Dickinson Hall stands *Marquand Chapel* and *Murray Hall*, and to the east is the *School of Science*, with the *Biological Laboratory* and *Dynamo Building*. Descriptions of all these will be found under their respective heads.

A very pretty part of the campus is the grounds around *Prospect*, comprising the Potter estate. This property was bought for the College in 1879. Since this time, it has been the residence of the President of the College. It was built in 1849, and commands a splendid view of the country stretching away to the south and east.

### NASSAU HALL.

**HISTORICAL.**—Nassau Hall is the oldest and most interesting of the College buildings. It was erected in 1756 and was then thought to be remarkable on account of its “vast size.” The Trustees wished to name it Belcher Hall, in consideration of Governor Belcher’s gift of books and other favors. The Governor refused the honor, and suggested the name Nassau Hall, in honor of William III. Accordingly, the Trustees voted that “the said edifice be, in all time to come, called and known by the name of Nassau Hall.”

In the Revolution it suffered much and Washington contributed towards its restoration after the battle of Princeton in 1777. His portrait, painted shortly thereafter, was hung in a place of honor on one of its walls, in the frame which once contained the portrait of George II. Here the Continental Congress met when driven from Philadelphia in the darkest days of the Revolution, and here subsequently both Washington and Lafayette attended Commencement.

The Hall has twice been injured by fire, in 1802 and in 1855. In both cases there was heavy loss in private property and libraries. But the construction of the walls was so solid as to save them from disfigurement. In 1855 the interior was rebuilt and made fireproof. It was injured also, in 1814, by the explosion in one of its entries of the “Big Cracker.” This was made by enclosing about two pounds of powder in a log and then, by a train, setting it off. The explosion cracked the adjacent walls from top to bottom. This was the climax of the great student revolution, and was the deliberate attempt of some disaffected students to wreck the building. At the opening of the War of the Rebellion, the National Flag, when first hoisted over Nassau Hall, gave offence to some of the Southern students, and it was pulled down. It was raised again

however amid the cheers of the students. The wind at the time blew so hard, that the flag bent the rod so that the vane became fixed, pointing to the North where it remained until the close of the war.

At the present time, the front and sides of Nassau Hall are covered with ivy, the gifts of graduating classes. On its steps in the warm spring evenings, the old custom of Senior Singing is still kept up, and from its belfry at nine o'clock at night rings the curfew, vainly bidding every student put out his light and go to bed.

**DESCRIPTIVE.**—Nassau Hall is a T shaped structure with the cross piece facing the front Campus, and the upright extending back from this in a southerly direction. The central and eastern wings are occupied by the E. M. Museum of Geology and Archaeology. The collections in this museum are distributed in the three general departments of Geology (including Mineralogy), Palaeontology and Archaeology. Their arrangement is especially adapted to the purposes of comparative study. The most interesting part to the sight-seer is the central hall. Here are mounted casts of the gigantic reptiles and mammals of the secondary, tertiary and quaternary ages.

In this hall also is the main Archaeological collection, containing relics of the Swiss lake dwellings, and numerous implements of stone and bronze from Denmark; also several hundred flint instruments from most of the classical localities of the paleolithic and neolithic ages of France.

America is represented by the pottery and human remains of the mound builders, by several hundred specimens of Mexican and Peruvian pottery, and by a number of recent Indian relics. There is also an interesting ethnological collection of objects from Alaska and New Mexico. The Esquimaux of Greenland are represented by the collection of the Peary Expedition of 1894.

The upper or east hall, contains the main Palaeontological collection. On the platform are the skeletons of a mastodon, an irish deer, a cave bear, and some of the extinct birds of New Zealand; also the skulls of *uintatherium* and a remarkably complete skeleton of cervales.

Surrounding the room is a very complete collection of vertebrate and invertebrate fossils from Europe and America, illustrating the principal organic forms of all the geological epochs. Included in this series are the fine eocene and miocene fossils, many of which are type-specimens, procured in the West by the various Princeton collecting parties. Altogether the number of fossils, not counting duplicates, is 15,000.

In a series of cases in the upper gallery of the central hall is a large collection of minerals, chiefly crystals, bequeathed to the College by the late Archibald MacMartin, of New York. The perfection of the specimens makes this collection one of especial value.

Below the eastern hall are the lecture and working rooms, and in the west wing are the Histological and Psychological Laboratories and the Geological Library.

#### THE BIG CANNON.

The old cannon which is now planted in the south campus of the College was left in Princeton by the British, when they were routed by Washington on the 3d of January, 1777. Washington could not take it with him when he left Princeton, because its carriage was broken; and it remained here as a relic of the war until the war of 1812, when it was taken to New Brunswick to defend that city against an expected assault from the enemy. It was, when examined there, found to be an unsafe gun, and it was not used, nor returned as it should have been, but left lying on the commons of that city until 1836, when a number of the citizens of Princeton, in preparing for the celebration of the 4th of July, went down with teams to New Brunswick, and brought it from the commons and left it at Queenston, where it remained till about the year 1838, when a number of students, under the persuasion that it belonged to the college, brought it up and planted it in the campus. Here it has remained, by general consent, under the guardianship of the college.

#### THE LITTLE CANNON.

This gun is supposed to have been captured or left here at the battle of Princeton, and was planted by Major Perrine in the

corner of the pavement at his house on the corner of Nassau and Witherspoon streets. Here it remained for many years, until the students transplanted it to the back campus.

A small brass cannon, it was claimed by the students of Rutgers college, had been taken from their grounds in 1856. Laboring under the delusion that this little iron cannon was the one, a party of Rutgers students came by night on the 26th of April, 1875, when Princeton College was in vacation, and took the little cannon to New Brunswick. The Princetonians were indignant at this raid of the Rutgers students, and when they returned, were highly excited, and threatened to go in force and recapture it. President McCosh, however, assured them that the cannon should be returned; and a correspondence took place between the presidents of the two colleges. Pending these diplomatic negotiations, some of the Princeton students made a midnight raid on the Rutgers museum, and not finding the cannon, returned with some old muskets which they did find. The upshot of the matter was that a joint committee of the faculties of the two colleges was appointed, which arbitrated the matter to the satisfaction of all. And on the 27th of May, 1875, cannon and muskets were returned to their proper owners. Thus ended the Cannon War.

#### THE "HALLS."

Completing the quadrangle formed on the north side by Nassau Hall and on two other sides by East and West Colleges stand Whig and Clio Halls, the buildings of the two literary societies of those names.

These organizations began early in the history of Princeton. The Cliosophic Society was founded in 1765, and the American Whig in 1769. As early as the time of the Convention for forming the Constitution of the United States both Madison's Virginia plan and Patterson's New Jersey plan, the two rival plans for the formation of a Federal Government, were made by graduates of these societies. From that time onward their influence in qualifying men for public life has been marked and valuable. They are conducted entirely by undergraduates but include in their membership graduates and professors. Their object is the develop-

ment of skill in writing, speaking and debating, as well as in general parliamentary practice. It is an open secret that their rules are those of the House of Representatives of the American Congress. They are traditional rivals for honors in oratory, debating and writing, and grant diplomas to their graduates.

The invasion of secret societies, which destroyed so many of the old American college literary societies elsewhere, has left Whig and Clio Halls uninjured, and they are interesting as being the most conspicuous survivors, if not the only survivors, of student literary societies prior to the Revolution. The old halls now demolished, which were erected in 1838, were precisely similar in external appearance, both being modelled after an Ionic temple on the island of Teos. Two new halls now stand on the old sites. They also are a pair of Ionic temples of marble, but more commodious than the old buildings and superior in their internal appointments. They are open only to members of the respective societies.

#### THE CHANCELLOR GREEN LIBRARY.

Between Nassau Hall and Dickinson Hall, in front of the Old Chapel, stands the Chancellor Green Library, a central octagon with two wings. It contains a large room with alcoves, a room in the west wing used for the meetings of trustees, but at other times serving as a general reading room, three small rooms in the east wing used chiefly for administrative purposes, and a basement. The bulk of the main library is in the large room, and the remainder—about 15,000 of the less used volumes—in the basement. The current periodicals are kept on file in the west room.

The College Library was probably founded with the College, but refounded by a gift of books from Governor Belcher in 1755. The first catalogue, printed in 1760, shows that it then consisted of more than 1200 volumes. It was plundered during the Revolution, and it was burnt with Nassau Hall, in 1802. The gifts of many liberal friends soon re-established it, and it slowly advanced to 9,313 volumes in 1854. The want of resources for its increase kept it small, until the Elizabeth fund of \$50,000 was created by Mr. John C. Green in 1868. When the present library building was erected by him in 1872-3, the collection contained about 25,000 volumes. The library at present contains approximately 100,000

volumes and 25,000 unbound periodicals and pamphlets. It is broadly divided into the Main Library, the Alumni collection, the Civil War collection, the Princeton collection or "Archives," the Kept Books, and the Periodical collection. It is probably strongest in the departments of mathematical, physical and mental science, but it is rich also in philology and literature, especially in works on the origin and early history of the English language. Generous efforts have been made to enrich it with the serial issues of scientific societies abroad.

The libraries of the two "Halls" and the Philadelphian Society amount to about 21,000 volumes, and the library of the Theological Seminary has 54,000 volumes. The total thus accessible in the Princeton libraries to the college students is more than 175,000 volumes.

#### SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

The John C. Green School of Science stands to the northeast of Dickinson Hall at the northeastern end of the Campus. It was erected in 1873. It consists of a quadrangle surmounted at one corner with a tall clock tower. It is at present devoted partly to class rooms and partly to museums and laboratories.

On the first floor is the Physical Laboratory, in the east side of the building are the rooms devoted to the departments of Civil Engineering and Graphics, and on the second floor, is the Botanical department and the Herbarium. During the past two years, the Herbarium has received gifts of plants from Oregon, Wyoming, Hawaii and Greenland.

On the third floor is the Museum of Biology. The biological collections have been chiefly made from the endowment fund of the John C. Green School of Science, and are at present especially rich in osteological specimens. There have also been many smaller donations to the museum from time to time. The collection of vertebrates includes a large number of mounted and disarticulated skeletons of mammals, reptiles, birds and fishes, and a carefully mounted series of the birds of New Jersey and of other districts of North America. A feature of the ornithological collection is the very large number of unmounted bird skins, arranged for the purpose of comparative study of the plumage, beak and feet. Among

the invertebrates are collections of ascidians, echinoderms, molluses, crustaceans, insects, worms, corals, sponges and microscopic preparations of small forms.

The Fellows in biology have started a local collection of our fishes, reptiles, and amphibians.

#### BUILDINGS OF THE SCHOOL OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

In 1889, with the founding of the School of Electrical Engineering, as an outgrowth of the School of Science, the Dynamo Building and the Magnetic Observatory were also erected. The dynamo building is connected with the magnetic observatory by heavy copper wires, so that the instruments of the observatory are available for experimental work with the dynamos. Four sets of storage batteries are also connected with the plant.

The dynamo building stands on the corner of Washington and William streets. It is connected with the School of Science building. The dynamo plant, at present, consists of a Westinghouse alternating current machine with full set of transformers, a Mather, an Edison, a Brush arc, an Eickemeyer, a Gramme, a machine constructed in the workshop of the School of Science, and Brush and Eickemeyer motors. With these machines is a complete outfit of accessories, and a large rheostat of German silver used in testing the machines and for measurements. Arc and incandescent lights are so arranged that the various systems of distribution may be studied.

The magnetic observatory is a brick building without iron in its construction, situated on Washington street, in a position in which it is, as far as possible, free from the disturbing influence of large masses of iron. The main laboratory is in the basement. On the first floor are a reading room and a private laboratory, and on the second floor is a large room, which is used for special investigation. The building is fully equipped with all instruments needed either in technical or in exact investigation.

#### CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

In 1891 the new Chemical Laboratory was erected by a gift from the residuary legatees of the estate of Mr. Green. It is a fire-

proof building standing close to the School of Science and is well lighted and ventilated. Its general shape is that of an "L," the main portion of which is 108 feet long by 58 feet wide, with a wing 47 feet long by 42 feet wide. It has been planned and equipped after a careful study of the best laboratories in America and abroad.

The upper floor is entirely devoted to laboratories for undergraduate students, with private rooms for the professor and assistants, a weighing room, a sulphuretted hydrogen room. Each student has a separate desk, provided with water, gas, suction for filter pump and sink.

The second floor contains two lecture rooms, a room for experimental work in chemical physics, cabinets for specimens, lecture apparatus, a mineral cabinet, a laboratory for advanced students and the professors' private laboratory.

The basement contains rooms for experiments in technical and organic chemistry, and for gasometric work, besides an assay laboratory, work shop, cloak room, janitor's room, store rooms and battery room.

#### OBSERVATORIES.

The Halsted Observatory is the gift of the late General Halsted, of Newark, N. J. The building is of stone, with an iron dome thirty-nine feet in diameter. The power for moving it and its sliding shutter is furnished by an electric motor and storage battery. The principal instrument is the great equatorial, of twenty-three inches aperture and thirty feet focal length, made by the Clarks. It is provided with all the usual accessories, the outfit being rendered especially complete by the recent gift of a spectroscope of the highest power, fitted for both visual and photographic work. The building also contains a clock and a chronograph, and is in electrical connection with the Observatory of Instruction, and also with the Observatory of Washington, D. C. These two Observatories constantly work together,—their distance apart, together with their electric connection, enabling them to make many observations with much greater accuracy than could be obtained by any single observatory.

The Halsted Observatory is appropriated to scientific work, chiefly in the department of astronomical physics, while the Obser-

vatory of Instruction is devoted entirely to the use of students, and is fully equipped for its purpose. This latter building is in connection with the residence of Professor Young on Prospect Avenue. It was erected in 1878.

#### ALEXANDER HALL.

This beautiful building is the gift of Mrs. Charles B Alexander. The building has been founded for commencement exercises, public lectures, and other university gatherings of a general character. As an auditorium it is admirably arranged with sloping floor and high gallery, enabling an audience of fifteen hundred to be comparatively near the speaker. A marked feature of the internal decoration is the polychromatic mosaic and marble finish of the rostrum and of the baldachino, which serves as the President's chair. The beauty of the interior will be enhanced by the mosaic wall pictures behind the rostrum.

Externally, the building presents a massive appearance, being constructed of granite and brown stone in the Romanesque style of western France. The front of Alexander Hall toward the south exhibits a large rose window beneath a gable roof, and between the central structure and two side towers are two fine round-arched openings which lead into a wide ambulatory encircling the building. From this ambulatory the rostrum and auditorium are reached. The two side towers and two smaller ones at the rear enclose staircases, which lead to the auditorium gallery. The building, which was designed by William A. Potter, has been decorated with sculpture under the direction of J. Massey Rhind. Beneath the rose window is a seated figure of Learning, on one side of which are allegorical figures of Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, Poetry, Music, and Belles Lettres; on the other are Oratory, Theology, Law, History, Philosophy and Ethics.

#### ART MUSEUM.

In 1888 the construction of the Museum of Historical Art was begun and the central portion of the edifice has been completed. The plans show also two side wings, for the extension of the collections, and a rear room, for a lecture hall.

The basement is occupied by a carefully selected collection of casts of ancient and medieval sculpture, presented by the class of 1881 at its decennial reunion. This collection was formed to illustrate the history of ancient sculpture in Egypt, Babylon and Assyria, Persia, Greece and Rome, and of medieval sculpture in Italy, France and Germany.

In the central story the Trumbull-Prime collection of pottery has been rearranged and new cases have been provided. The purpose of this collection is to illustrate the history of pottery and porcelain. Egypt is represented by sepulchral figurines, beads and amulets, Phoenicia by numerous Cypriote vases, Greece, Etruria, and Southern Italy by Corinthian aryballoï and fine examples of large vases of black-figured and red-figured types. The Orient is further illustrated by specimens from Persia, China, and Japan; South America by Peruvian pottery. The collection is richest in examples of European wares, to which England, France, Germany and Holland are the chief contributors, but Italy, Russia, Sweden and Switzerland are also represented. The collection comprises about 20,000 specimens. Besides the Trumbull-Prime collection, there are reproductions of Greek and Roman coins and gems, a collection of bronze medals and casts of ivories from the Roman to the Gothic period.

The upper story at present contains the loan exhibition of engravings furnished by Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett. The present exhibition is remarkable for early states and choice impressions of well-known masterpieces selected for the purpose of giving as complete an impression as possible of the varied range of artistic qualities and technical execution in the various processes and by all schools from the fifteenth century to the present. One room is devoted especially to a fine series of representations of the Holy Family; the most interesting being four plates of Raphael's Sistine Madonna. The early German masters and Rembrandt, the French school of portraiture from the XVII to the XIX century, the mezzotints of the English school, the Italian school of Raphael Morghen and the modern etchers are the most prominent groups in the exhibition. An important painting by Michele Rocca, known also as Parmigiano, has been recently presented to the Museum, as also the fine statue of Nydia, by Rogers.

### MARQUAND CHAPEL.

When the Old Chapel was outgrown, the liberality of Mr. Henry G. Marquand of New York gave Princeton, in 1881, this beautiful Chapel. It is constructed of a rich brown stone and is in the form of a Greek cross. Its interior is attractively decorated and enriched with frescoes and stained glass, the interesting series of windows being commemorative of Frederick Marquand of the class of 1876, and William Earl Dodge, of the class of 1879.

Memorial tablets are already beginning to appear on its walls. The first was that of Joseph Henry, carved in low relief on a variegated grey marble and set in the east wall. Near by it is the bronze tablet of Arnold Guyot, the gift of his Princeton pupils, fastened upon a fragment of a Swiss glacial boulder, given by the authorities of his native city, Neuchâtel. Near the pulpit stands the heroic bronze high relief of President McCosh, executed by St. Gaudens and presented by the class of 1879.

In this chapel morning prayers are offered every secular day and public worship is held every Sunday morning and afternoon. Undergraduate attendance is required at Chapel, both at the morning prayers and at the Sunday services, unless permission be granted for attendance elsewhere.

### MURRAY HALL.

Murray Hall looks very low, as it nestles among the higher buildings and trees near it. But it is considered by many one of the most attractive buildings on the campus. It was erected for the use of the Philadelphian Society, in 1879, by the bequest of Hamilton Murray, of the class of '72, who was lost at sea in the "Ville du Havre" in 1873. It consists of two rooms with a hallway between them; an auditorium, which seats about three hundred, and a library and reading room which contains over 600 bound volumes and about 40 current periodicals, mostly religious.

On Thursday evenings devotional meetings are held in the auditorium conducted by gentlemen, both clerical and lay, invited by the students from this and other colleges. On Saturday evenings, prayer meetings are held here, led by the students, and monthly business meetings also. On Sunday evenings class prayer meetings are held in this and other buildings.

The Philadelphian Society is the oldest College religious society in the country. It was founded in 1825, when it absorbed the "Nassau Bible Society," which was founded in 1813, and which was the parent of the American Bible Society. The Philadelphian Society has always exerted a strong influence for good, extending its efforts to the town and surrounding country and to other colleges and schools.

The St. Paul's Society is a similar organization founded in 1875, intended to be helpful to those students who are accustomed to the worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It has also weekly meetings and ordinarily a series of sermons is delivered annually in Trinity Church under its auspices. These two societies centralize and energize the undergraduate religious life of Princeton.

#### THE ISABELLA McCOSH INFIRMARY.

This building is pleasantly located on Washington Street, commanding every advantage of position as to air, outlook and drainage. It was planned by Surgeon-General Billings, and contains all the modern arrangements of the best hospital construction. Its name is peculiarly appropriate, being that of one who has so long endeared herself to the students, by her motherly interest in them.

It is divided into small wards, and also rooms for separate patients. There are conveniences in the way of both stationary and portable bath-tubs, and a large sun parlor for those who are convalescent; a pharmacy, an operating room, two kitchens, and especial means for isolating any patient suspected of a contagious disease. A competent nurse and matron are in charge of the building.

One of the finest views in Princeton is to be had from the sun-room of the Infirmary.

#### GYMNASIUM.

The gymnasium was built in 1869 by Mr. Robert Bonner and Mr. Henry G. Marquand. It contains besides the main hall with the apparatus for physical training, hot and cold shower and plunge baths, dressing rooms, bowling alleys, and a gallery for visitors. The gymnasium is open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. throughout the year. The director is in attendance during these hours to examine, advise, and instruct all who may desire his services.

Every entering class is required to devote three hours a week in the first term to physical exercise under the supervision of the superintendent of this gymnasium; and in winter, as a rule, general exercises for physical drill are held at noon and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon four days in the week. These exercises are graduated according to the growth and strength of those who take them and are intended to maintain and improve the general health rather than to make gymnasts. Those who desire training on any special apparatus may secure it under the direction of the superintendent. During the latter part of the year advanced exercises are open for those who desire them, and at Commencement a gymnastic exhibition is given. During the year there are four athletic meetings for prizes.

#### ATHLETIC GROUNDS.

This field is a spacious one, complete in its appointments and less than a quarter mile from the college at the eastern end of William street. There is room on the turfed portion for two games simultaneously of either baseball or football. The einder track is about half a mile long, with carefully calculated curves. These grounds are the property of the E. M. Museum, having been purchased and graded for their present purpose by the donor of the Museum foundation. Within the enclosure are a large winter practice house, built of brick, with a clear floor space of 60 by 100 feet, a club house containing the necessary dressing rooms, and a grandstand, the gift of Mrs. J. J. McCook of New York. On the field is likewise the Osborn club house, the gift of Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, of the class of '77, in which are the bath rooms, training tables and other equipments for the use of the athletic teams.

#### THE BROKAW MEMORIAL.

The western of the two walks running south from Nassau Street, and including between them Nassau Hall and the "Halls," terminates in the Brokaw Memorial Gate. Passing through the Gate, we look down a flight of stone steps upon the Brokaw Field, which is terraced in two levels. The upper level is to be reserved for tennis courts, and on the lower level there are to be two foot-

ball or baseball fields laid out. The regular university grounds are largely monopolized by the regular teams and those trying for them, and this field is intended for those men who feel the need of exercise without aspiring to represent the College abroad.

The "Gate" is two stories high (when viewed from the field) and contains dressing rooms, baths and lockers for several hundred men. The low wing on the west contains a swimming tank, fitted with spring-board and trapezes.

This building is the gift of Mr. I. V. Brokaw, of New York, in memory of his son, Frederick Brokaw, who lost his life at Elberon, N. J., in the brave but unsuccessful attempt to save the life of a drowning girl.

The building was erected in 1892.

#### THE DORMITORIES.

The Dormitory system is an important feature of our College life. It has its advantages and disadvantages, but, in Princeton, it is a necessity. The first dormitory erected was Nassau Hall, in 1756. This building was at first chapel, library and recitation hall, as well as a dormitory, but, as other dormitories were erected, more and more of the building has been appropriated to the growing needs of the museum and laboratories, until, at present, only four rooms, in the west wing, are occupied by students.

In 1833 East, in 1836 West and in 1870 Reunion halls were erected by the College. The last was built as a memorial of the reunion of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church. University Hall was built in 1876 as a hotel, its proceeds to be given to the College as an endowment for the E. M. Museum. After a few years it was turned over to the College as a dormitory. Meanwhile Witherspoon Hall had been built by the College in 1877 and Edwards Hall in 1880. These two dormitories were named after two of the famous presidents of the College.

The two latest dormitories are the gifts of Mrs. Brown of Princeton. Albert B. Dod Hall was erected in 1890, and named after her brother, a noted Professor of Mathematics in the College. David Brown Hall, named after her husband, was built in 1891. These two buildings greatly increase the number of pleasant rooms upon the Campus which are available for the students. Only about one-half of the students, however, can be accommodated in the dormitories.

## THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

*Historical.*—The Seminary is an ecclesiastical institution entirely independent of the University. It was founded in 1812, by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, it having been determined upon two years before. The Seminary opened with one professor, 14 students and no buildings. The first building was erected in 1816. Previous to this time the students received instruction in the houses of the professors. Dr. Archibald Alexander, the first professor, was appointed in 1812, Dr. Samuel Miller in 1813 and Dr. Charles Hodge in 1820. The faculty now numbers eight professors and three instructors. The number of students increased rapidly. The graduating class of 1824 numbered 62, and since then, the graduating classes have always numbered between 60 and 80.

*Alexander Hall* was built in 1816 on seven acres of land, acquired by gift and purchase from Richard Stockton. The edifice was built of light brown stone and was 150 feet in length, and 50 feet in width, four stories high. It contained lecture rooms, library, oratory, refectory, with rooms for the steward and for 100 students. It is now exclusively a dormitory, having been renovated and improved by the late John C. Green of New York. When other buildings were erected, this original edifice was called the "Old Seminary." It was not until 1894 that it was named Alexander Hall, in honor of Dr. Archibald Alexander.

*The Chapel* is a white brick Grecian building standing between the seminary building and the old brick house of Dr. Alexander, but receding a little to the east. It was built in 1833 for preaching and for public services. It contains memorial tablets to the early professors of the Seminary and has been named the Miller Chapel in honor of Dr. Samuel Miller.

*The Refectory* is a one story stone building with a basement, erected in 1847, containing a long dining room and a kitchen and rooms for the steward, besides one or two rooms for students, formerly used as a sort of hospital for such students as might be in need of it. It stands back in the campus about half way between Alexander Hall and Brown Hall. It was built for the purpose of securing cheap board for the students, but the majority of the students, like the college students, seem to prefer clubs in private families or regular family boarding.

*Hodge Hall*, named in honor of Dr. Charles Hodge, is an L shaped dormitory, situated between Alexander Hall and the refectory, but a little to the south. It consists of four stories and a basement. It was erected in 1893, and is so arranged that every room receives the sunlight during some part of the day.

*Brown Hall* is a large light brown stone dormitory about equal in size and appearance to Alexander Hall, and is the most remote building from Mercer street, of any that stand on the easterly side of that street. The corner stone was laid in May, 1864. It bears this name in honor of Mrs. George Brown, of Baltimore, by whose generosity it was built.

*Stuart Hall*, named in honor of its donors, Robert L. Stuart and Alexander Stuart, New York, is the lecture hall. It is built of stone variegated in color, with massive carved trimmings, with a high tower somewhat like that on the college School of Science. It fronts north on Alexander Street and south on the Seminary grounds. This building appears well from the railroad station and the western end of the college grounds.

*Lenox Hall—The Library*.—This is a Gothic structure erected on a lot of three acres, being the base of the triangle bounded by Library Place or Steadman Street, and extending between Mercer and Stockton Streets. The building is of stone—the buttresses, doorway, pinnacles and other ornamental portions being carved. It is considered one of the most correct specimens of Gothic architecture in our country. This building is called Lenox Hall, after James Lenox, of New York, by whom it was erected in 1848.

In 1878, Mr. Lenox erected the other Library building close to Lenox Hall. In this is placed the main library, leaving in the other building the valuable collection of old and rare books, which are not often consulted. This new building is constructed of red pressed brick, with cut and carved brown stone trimmings, and with a high spiral brick tower.

*Professors' Houses*.—There are seven large dwelling houses on the Seminary grounds, belonging to the Seminary, for the use of professors. All but two of them have been presented by individual members of the Board of Trustees. Those two are the brick houses at either end of Alexander Hall, which were paid for from the Seminary funds.

## MORVEN.

The Morven homestead is on Stockton Street, next to the Princeton Inn. The name is derived from the poems of Ossian, and applies to the whole estate, now but a small fraction of what it once was. The old house was built about 1698 by Richard Stockton, the first settler. It has been enlarged and added to by subsequent occupants. Behind the house are the slaves' quarters, now unused, and a horse chestnut tree, which is remarkable as being one of the largest of its kind in the world. Bordering the street, in front of the Princeton Inn, is a row of Catalpa trees, which were planted before the Revolution, and which always bloom patriotically on the Fourth of July.

During the Revolution, Morven suffered the usual treatment at the hands of the Hessians. The house was pillaged, the horses and stock were driven away, and the estate laid waste. The furniture was converted into fire-wood, the old wine stored in the cellar was drunk up, and the valuable library, with all the papers of the signer of the Declaration of Independence, were committed to the flames. The house became for some time the headquarters of Lord Howe, the British General. The plate and other valuable articles belonging to the family, had been packed in three boxes and buried in the woods at some distance from the mansion. Through treachery, it is said, the place of concealment was discovered by the soldiers and two of the boxes were disinterred and rifled of their rich contents. The remaining one escaped their search and was restored to the family.

Morven has sheltered many famous men. Among its owners were Richard Stockton, the Signer, Richard Stockton, LL.D., "the Duke," and the Commodore. The Commodore entertained many prominent men, such as Daniel Webster and President Millard Fillmore. General Washington was an intimate friend of the Signer's wife, and was probably her guest more than once.

## THE CEMETERY.

The Princeton Cemetery is situated on the north corner of Witherspoon and Wiggins Streets. It contains about ten acres of land. It was described as a burying ground in 1763, in a deed of adjoining land from Thomas Leonard to Thomas Wiggins; and

there is a tombstone over the grave of Dickinson Shepherd, a student of Nassau Hall, who was buried there in the year 1761.

Entering the Cemetery by the gate on the corner, on the right and left are the monuments of old Princeton families, bearing many notable names and interesting inscriptions. Not far from the entrance, on the south side, is the Stockton lot, enclosed by a high hemlock hedge. Adjoining this, on the further side, is the old college lot, containing the graves of the college Presidents. Jonathan Dickinson, the first president, however, died and was buried in Elizabeth, before the college was removed to Princeton.

This lot is the chief object of interest in the Cemetery. The presidents are buried under horizontal monuments covered with Latin inscriptions. They are arranged in the order of their deaths. President Maclean's family, however, are buried in the lower part of the lot, next to Wiggins Street, and Dr. McCosh at the head of the lot on the east side. At the foot of President Burr's tomb, stands an upright slab to the memory of his son, who was buried here at his own request. It bears the following simple and significant inscription: "Aaron Burr. Born Feb. 6, 1756. Died Sept. 14, 1836. A Colonel in the army of the Revolution. Vice-President of the United States from 1801-5."

Further to the east, between the two iron carriage gates on Wiggins Street, is the Seminary lot. The fence enclosing it is the exact counterpart of that enclosing the College lot. Here are buried the Alexanders, who first made Princeton Theological Seminary famous as the stronghold of Presbyterianism. Dr. Charles Hodge and part of his family lie just north of this lot. Other professors of both institutions are buried in family lots in the northern part of the Cemetery.

Northeast of Dr. Hodge's grave are the monuments of Admiral Crabbe and his family, including a broken shaft to the memory of his son, erected by the class in college of which he was a member when he died.

The adjoining lot on the east is reserved for college students. It is filled with tall monuments erected by the classmates of the deceased. All but one of the monuments erected by college students bear Greek mottoes, as well as inscriptions in English.

East of the Seminary lot, and next to Wiggins Street, is the

lot reserved for Seminary students. It contains four monuments at the eastern end and one at the western end of the lot. This last is interesting as being the grave of a professor in a noted Japanese university. These monuments were erected by the fellow-students of the deceased.

There is nothing picturesque or interesting in the appearance of this overcrowded little country burying ground. Yet there are so many noted persons buried here, that it has been called the "Westminster Abbey" of America. For here are the graves of Colonial Justices of the Supreme Court, members of the Colonial Legislature and King's Council, members of the Continental Congress, members of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, Signers of the Declaration of Independence, commanding officers in the United States Army and Navy, Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, a Foreign Minister, a Governor of New Jersey, and members of the New Jersey State Legislature.

#### THE BATTLE FIELD.

Washington's withdrawal from the Assanpink to Princeton, and his brilliant and decisive victories at Princeton, were probably the most telling blow inflicted by him on British generalship during the war of the Revolution. Certain it is that his wonderful series of manœuvres, against tremendous odds, during the ten days from Christmas night, 1776, when he crossed the Delaware and captured Trenton, to the 3rd of January, 1777, when he captured Princeton, immediately resulted in the security of Philadelphia, the abandonment of the British cantonments along the Delaware, the evacuation of Trenton and Princeton by British soldiers, and the almost total delivery of the State of New Jersey from the presence of a hostile army. Before this, the cause of American freedom had been declining, while after it, until the end of the war, it was in the ascendant.

According to General Washington's estimate, the British loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was about 500, but (to quote from Washington's report to Congress) "this piece of good fortune is counterbalanced by the loss of the brave and worthy General Mereer, Colonels Hazlet and Potter, Captain Neal of the artillery,

Captain Fleming, who commanded the first Virginia regiment, and four or five other valuable officers, who, with about twenty-five or thirty privates, were slain in the field."

The fall of Col. Hazlet, mortally wounded, at the head of his men, threw the American forces into momentary confusion, and General Mercer's horse being killed by the enemy's fire, he was left alone and dismounted on the field. Disdaining to surrender, and indignant at the apparent confusion of his men, he encountered, singlehanded, a detachment of the enemy, and being beaten to the earth by the butts of their muskets, was mortally stabbed by their bayonets. After a short time, Major Armstrong, the General's Aide, found him lying bleeding and insensible on the field. He was removed to a neighboring farm, where he lingered in extreme suffering, (the house being alternately occupied by British and American parties), until the 12th of January, when, breathing his last prayer for his young and helpless family and his bleeding country, he expired in the arms of Major George Lewis, a fellow citizen of his beloved Virginia, and nephew of Washington. His body was taken to Philadelphia after his death, and was buried with military honors on the south side of Christ church-yard, where a plain marble slab was erected. In 1840 his remains were disinterred and deposited at Laurel Hill.

The battlefield extends from Stony Brook to Nassau Hall. For there were three engagements, near the brook, in the ravine east of the water tower, and around the First Church and Nassau Hall. Mercer street, with its continuation, the Trenton turnpike, now passes through the scenes of both the former actions. The only monuments of the battle are a white marble stone and a flag staff, marking the spot where General Mercer fell, and Thomas Clark's house in which he died. The former is situated quite near the road, on the property now owned by Mr. Lombard. The latter is still standing and is now owned and occupied by Mr. Henry E. Hale. It is frequently visited by strangers, who are shown the blood stains on the floor, bullets and bayonets and other relics of the battle.

### WORTH'S MILL.

Worth's Mill, at Stony Brook, has derived its name from Joseph Worth, one of the five first settlers, and his successors in the Worth family, who have held it since his death.

In February, 1712, Samuel Stockton, second son of Richard Stockton, the first settler, gave a deed to Thomas Potts, a miller from Pennsylvania, for a mill-pond and the right to dig a raceway therefrom. And in April, 1714, Joseph Worth sold and conveyed six and a quarter acres of land to said Potts, upon which two corn water-mills or grist mills, under one roof, and a bolting mill were built. In 1715, Potts conveyed one-fourth of the mill to Joseph Worth and one-fourth to Joseph Chapman, a carpenter. In Aug., 1716, Potts appointed Joseph Kirkebride his attorney, to sell his remaining one-half, which he did in November, 1716, to Joseph Worth. Joseph Chapman bought fifteen acres from Samuel Stockton adjoining the mill lot in the same year, and sold it, with his one-fourth share in the mill property, to Joseph Worth in January, 1721.

The mill descended from father to son, until the line terminated in Josiah S. Worth, who died without issue. The property is now owned by Joseph H. Bruere, the nephew of Josiah S. Worth's wife.

### QUAKER MEETING HOUSE.

The little Quaker Meeting House at Stony Brook, hoary with age, seems to be outliving the society which established it. It stands like a mute sentinel, guarding the ashes of the dead.

On June 1, 1709, Benjamin Clarke conveyed by deed nine acres and sixty-hundredths of an acre of land, in the centre of the settlement, to Richard Stockton and others, in trust, to build a meeting-house on it, and for a burying ground for the Society of Friends. This lot of land, so set apart, still remains occupied for the purposes for which it was dedicated by the grantor. In the latter part of the summer of 1709 a small frame building was erected on said land for a meeting-house, in which meetings for worship and business were regularly held until the year 1760, when, being small and somewhat out of repair, it was removed or torn down and

the present stone building was built on its site, for a meeting-house, in the summer of that year.

The earliest and most prominent place of burial prior to the Revolutionary War was the one at the Quaker Meeting House at Stony Brook. The first settlers and their descendants for many generations were buried there. The Clarke, Olden, Hornor and Worth families have used no other place than that; the Stockton family continued to use it for upwards of a hundred years. Richard Stockton, the Signer of the Declaration, was buried there, and there is no monument to mark his grave. It is a peculiarity of the Quakers which forbids the use of tombstones or monuments of any kind to distinguish one grave from another, or perpetuate the names of the dead.

#### TUSCULUM.

About a mile north of Princeton, on the left branch of the Witherspoon street road, stands a stone house, which was built by President John Witherspoon, in 1773, and named by him Tusculum. It is said that the date, 1773, is cut in the stone of its walls, but no one now knows the exact spot.

The stone barn was built by Commodore Stockton, and the now unused spring-house probably by Witherspoon himself. The spring is no longer there, its place being taken by the well which is close to the spring-house.

The house is exceedingly well built and well preserved for one erected at that time. Its ceilings are high, and its rooms well arranged. The doors of the parlors are solid mahogany, brought from England. They are remarkably well preserved, considering that the house was occupied by the Hessians in 1776, and robbed of everything they thought worth carrying away. The banisters are also supposed to be of mahogany, but no one wants to remove the paint, which now covers them, to see if it is true. Everything about the house seems to indicate that its builder was a man of opulence and good judgment.

In 1789, Washington spent a night here, as Dr. Witherspoon's guest, when he was on his way from Mount Vernon to his inauguration in New York.

Visitors wishing to see Tusculum are requested to call in the afternoon.





MAP OF  
PRINCETON, N.J.





